

# Jenkins attack on 'Labour's anti-EEC false democrats'

national interest may be damaged by left-wingers who are seeking to persuade Labour to sign against Britain's membership of the EEC.

Mr Jenkins, the EEC Commissioner, said yesterday. In what our Political correspondent describes as a thinly veiled attack on Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Foot, he said the party's anti-Marketees as false democrats and "populists without the support of people".

## Britain's interests may be damaged'

blown by every wind of political opportunism is a certain recipe for national disaster.

"Our principal remaining moral capital in Europe and in the world is that which we accumulated over thirty years ago by our memorable steadfastness in the face of daunting adversity. We have already used up far too much of it by a combination of economic weakness, which is not wholly our own fault, and a narrow shortsightedness for which we have nobody but ourselves to blame."

Yet much credit still remains.

With only a little vision and courage, it could be deployed remarkably effectively.

But an essential element in getting the re-creation of a feeling among others in Europe that we are people on whom they could count.

"No one any longer expects us to be a rich country," he said. "But with an almost touching faith they still hope that we will be consistent and reliable. It is exactly this store of remaining national credit which the false democrats who first demanded and now deny the referendum seek to undermine."

Mr Jenkins said that those "false democrats" had asserted that Britain's membership of the European Community had not gone well over the past two years.

Many arguments for this are demonstrably false, but even if they were true, they ought not to weigh with a people with steel in their backbone."

The main reason we had not yet made a full success of our membership of the European Community was that we had never really tried.

British governments had been too inhibited by the minority of unreconstructed anti-Europeans in their midst, men who had paid lip service to the result of the referendum but had done everything in their power to support it, he said.

They have recovered their consciousness and reopen the issue. I wonder, they consider for a moment how damaging it would be to the interests of Britain of which they obviously claim to be the last? Even if they had a better alternative policy, they do not, it would rest upon the rock of "nonsense".

A sensible policy would work as stuck to it, he said.

At around like a feather

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## Dutch fishing fleet pulls out after boat's arrest

The Hague, July 1.—Dutch fishing boat owners today decided to withdraw their trawlers from British North Sea waters after their Government warned them that it would not support their defiance of a British ban on herring fishing.

The decision was announced by the company which owns the trawler Johanna, arrested early today in British waters and escorted by the Royal Navy to Lerwick harbour, Shetland. Its skipper was charged and will appear in court again on Wednesday.

The Krommenie fishing company said the boat owners agreed to withdraw about 40 trawlers from British waters after talks with the Government. The Johanna and the other Dutch trawlers were defying the British ban on herring fishing, which came into effect yesterday.

Mr Alphons van der Staa, the Dutch Agriculture Minister, told the trawler owners today that the ban was legal justified because of the EEC's failure to reach a decision on fisheries quotas.

Mr Joop den Uyl, the Prime Minister, speaking after a weekly Cabinet meeting, said the British attitude over the herring question was none the less a cause for resement among its EEC partners. "The British position gives cause for concern," he said.

Mr den Uyl said the Dutch Government could not be expected to start retaliating against the herring ban.

The fishing ban has aroused bitter reactions in Holland, traditionally one of the most pro-British of the EEC member states.

The Dutch press accused the British of petty nationalism.

The narrow nationalism based on completely vanished glories, the disregard of accepted obligations and the unhappy attempts to overturn the super-democratic decision of a referendum (the 1975 British plebiscite favouring continued EEC membership) put

danger not only Great Britain itself but the existence of the Community, the Rotterdam newspaper *Algemeen Dagblad* said. —Reuter.

Allegations denied: A Minister of Agriculture spokesman said that there was no truth in allegations made on Thursday by Mr. Maat van der Staa, the Dutch Agriculture Minister, that Mr. Siltan, the Minister of Agriculture, had abruptly cut off discussions on fisheries policy at a meeting in Luxembourg last Monday.

Mr. Siltan had allowed more than four hours for the discussion on North Sea herring.

The debate was concluded without any protest when it was clear that some delegations would not accept the proposal by the Commission that fishing be banned until the end of the year in order to conserve the stocks.

He added: "The Commission proposal was based on clear, impartial and undisputed scientific evidence by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. We are confident that our proposals for a ban will be approved by the Commission."

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## HOME NEWS

**Mrs Williams denies intention to give parents a free choice**From Diana Geddes  
Education CorrespondentLoughborough  
Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, denied yesterday that she intended to introduce into a fully comprehensive education system any element of parental choice between schools specializing in such subjects as sciences or languages below sixth-form level.

The Times, on Thursday printed an extract of a letter from Mrs Williams to Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, dated March 2, 1977, in which she said: "I know that at present many authorities with a comprehensive system in operation are able to allow parents to select the schools they wish their children to attend, whether county schools, voluntary schools, denominational, single sex, or mixed schools."

Mrs Williams said that she had just started discussions with local authority associations about her proposals for a "small margin of flexibility on the edges of the block grant" to ensure that money voted for a specific purpose, such as in-service training, was indeed used for that purpose. She was convinced that "some limited power to pay specific grant for education purposes is of crucial importance for the well-being of the service".

She said the four main areas for which she was seeking specific grants were nursery education, in-service training of teachers, youth unemployment, and grants for research in institutions of higher and further education.

Mrs Williams said she expected the Government's Green Paper on education to be published in the next few weeks.

She hoped it would make it possible to see whether there was sufficient consensus on education reform to enable a new Education Act to be drafted that might last at least a generation.

**First-past-post system likely in EEC poll Bill**By Our Political Correspondent  
It was confirmed in government quarters yesterday that the Commons will be able to vote on the European Parliament polling system before the summer recess.

The Bill authorizing the elections is expected to receive a second reading at the end of a two-day debate in the Commons on Thursday, although the Conservatives have strong reservations about its structure.

But an urgent decision is needed on the method of election. That is why the Government is prepared to provide a day before the recess for a debate on clause 1 in committee, when those who want the elections to be on a first-past-the-post system can move an amendment which effectively removes the regional list, proportional representation, system from the Bill.

Judging by the comments of backbenchers on the Government and Opposition sides of the House, there will be a majority for a first-past-the-post system, and urgent measures would be taken to define the 81 United Kingdom Euro-constituencies in time for the elections to be held next year.

**Prime Minister angry with anti-Europe MPs**Continued from page 1  
power to undermine its verdict. They claim to have trembled before the voice of the British people, but in fact they have merely trimmed to subvert it", he said.

"There is no major line of policy on which one can ever set out without knowing that it involves a passage through rat's water." Those who now cry 'back' would be finding fluctuating advice have frustrated everything worthwhile which this nation has ever done."

There is good evidence that Mr. Callaghan is becoming angry with the anti-Europeans in the Labour Party who are attempting to reopen old controversies.

When he addresses the Labour Party of Wales in Abergavenny today he is likely to appeal to the party to reject the siren voices suggesting that the anti-Europe line would win the next election.

An important speech is promised. The future of the Labour-Liberal pact, the next phase of incomes policy, the probability of inflation next spring, and legislation on industrial democracy are all likely to be covered by the Prime Minister. Labour backbenchers believe that it may be possible to predict from the speech the timing of the next election.

Sir Robert Hunter, chairman of the Independent Scientific

was not trying to remove comprehensive schools "by stealth or directly or in any other way". She suggested that the "misunderstanding" of her views may have arisen over her previously stated desire to see groups of schools coming together to share out between them minority subjects such as German, Russian, seventeenth-century history, or geology, at the sixth-form level. It was not her wish, however, to see one school with all the minority subjects if that would give it a special status.

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Most Conservatives, including Mrs Thatcher, would prefer that method of election, under which each European MP would be responsible to his own area and they are not dismayed by the prospect that the complications of arranging 81 Euro-constituencies may mean that the elections have to be postponed from the May-June joint date.

Mr George Gardiner, MP for Reliance and joint secretary of the Conservative Affairs Committee, said at Redhill, Surrey, last night that there would be a large Conservative majority for the Bill.

But that was not to be taken to mean that the Conservatives support it in its present form. "It has been distorted by having included in it a totally unacceptable system of regional list voting by proportional representation," he said.

"All our members, shop stewards and officers are going to be faced with considerable problems in collective bargaining. That is why we must start the preparations quickly."

To press for a return to normal collective bargaining was not an attack on the social contract, nor an about-turn in policy. "It is now accepted," he continued, "that vital problems of industry require a

resumption of voluntary collective bargaining. Consolidation, shift premiums, bonuses, special allowances, lieu payments, all require attention to avoid the sort of distortion that can only lead to industrial disputes."

He emphasized the TUC's view that the 12-month rule between settlements should be adhered to, and said that unions due to settle under phase two should not postpone settlements.

A decent minimum wage in all industries would help to create a stable and constructive climate for the return to normal collective bargaining.

The Government should encourage a 35-hour week without loss of pay to reduce unemployment levels.

"Liberally" everything depends now on proof of decisive action to deal with prices, unemployment, investment, imports and the ghastly predicament of the pensioners and the low-paid. Given hard evidence of action in these areas, trade unionists would have every incentive and motivation to support the Government's strategy and relate their collective bargaining initiatives to it.

Mr. Jones emphasized the erosion of differentials caused by pay restraint policies, but added that no group had a right to move than anyone else because of their claim to superior status. Members in many companies could benefit from self-financing incentive schemes under union control.

The resumption of normal collective bargaining must be achieved without conflicting and ill-founded claims which would undermine the solidarity and influence of the unions.

**Big demand by smokers for the new cigarettes**By Patricia Tisdall  
and John Roper

Manufacturers of the new cigarettes containing substitute tobacco strove yesterday to keep pace with demand from smokers. Gallagher, which is responsible for three of the 11 new brands, said that 35 tobacco-consumers in the Manchester area had sold out within an hour stocks sufficient for two or three days. But the manufacturers expect sales to dwindle once the novelty has worn off.

There is growing unease from health authorities about the extensive publicity for the new material. The fear expressed by Mr Michael Daube, director of Action on Smoking and Health (Ash) and others, is that it could encourage people about to give up the habit to carry on smoking.

The Department of Health and Aids have emphasized that the arrival of tobacco substitutes did not mean that smoking was now any safer.

One of the key roles of the substitute material, researched and developed at a cost of more than £40m, is to reduce tar. The difficulty is that sufficient quantities of it cannot yet be used in cigarettes to give appreciable reductions in tar yields and still appeal to smokers.

Sir Robert Hunter, chairman of the Independent Scientific

Committee on Smoking and Health, said yesterday that in his opinion cigarettes could be manufactured that were pleasant to smoke but less damaging to health and less likely to cause physical dependence than existing products.

The development of such a cigarette was a long-term programme, but action taken now could produce the right answers in a decade.

Sir Robert was addressing a joint conference of the British Thoracic and Tuberculosis Society and the Scottish Thoracic Society. He said his committee was not prepared to see the unrestricted use of those substances.

There was some evidence that people continued to smoke regardless of the risk to their health. The practical way of diminishing that risk was to produce smoking material that was less harmful and, perhaps less addictive.

The British tobacco industry accepted the health hazard of smoking. Most tobacco industries in other countries did not. It was the industry here that produced a situation where 80 per cent of cigarettes smoked were now filter tipped.

Sir Robert said there was a long-term plan for changing the tar tables in cooperation with the industry.

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people and the environment, alternative sources of energy could fill a predicted energy gap.

The question of the right to strike was raised after evidence presented by Mr L. P. Short, assistant director of British Nuclear Fuels' reprocessing division, on the measures needed to protect against four main hazards: radiation from waste fuel elements; accumulation of fissile material in the chemical process or in storage, sufficient to cause overheating and explosions; containment of the waste products extracted from the fuel in reprocessing, and fire and explosions.

The inspector asked about safety conditions in a plant left deserted by a strike, or for some other reason.

He said: "It is of public importance because one party has raised the proposition that

**Dr Fitzgerald takes over Fine Gael leadership**From Our Correspondent  
Dublin

Dr. Garret Fitzgerald was unanimously elected yesterday leader of the Fine Gael Party in succession to the former Prime Minister, Mr Liam Cosgrave.

The parliamentary group of the Labour Party selected Mr Frank Cluskey as its new leader in succession to Mr Brendan Corish after a tied vote with Mr Michael O'Leary.

Dr Fitzgerald, who is 51, had been Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Coalition Government. Mr Cluskey, aged 45, was Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Social Welfare.

The Government of Mr. Cosgrave met for the last time yesterday. On Tuesday, when the new Dail meets, Mr. Jack Lynch and his Fianna Fail Party, with a majority of 21 in the House, will take over.

Christopher Walker writes: Dr Fitzgerald is in most respects the complete opposite of his predecessor as head of the Fine Gael Party. Where Mr Cosgrave was shy, reticent as a public speaker, and unashamedly conservative, Dr Fitzgerald is universally regarded in Dublin as one of the most articulate, amiable, and intellectually brilliant men in Irish politics.

He was convicted of attempting to murder soldiers.

**Further £16m to be spent on inner cities' aid**From Pearce Wright  
Science Editor  
Birmingham

An invitation to the TUC to discuss the prospect of withdrawing the right to strike in the nuclear power industry, because of the unusual conditions affecting public safety in that field, has been made by Mr Justice Parker, the inspector of the public inquiry into plans to build a new £600m nuclear fuel reprocessing factory at Windscale, Cumbria.

He made his request known before adjournment of the inquiry yesterday, in a statement in which he addressed to opponents of the expansion of nuclear power a formidable list of questions on alternative sources of energy.

He said: "It is of public importance because one party has raised the proposition that

before the proposed plant is allowed to go ahead, for more than domestic reprocessing, some variation on the right to strike may be required. That is clearly a matter of very wide significance."

He said that some aspects of the matter had received less attention than the financial one. He asked those advancing the view that if there was an energy gap, it could be filled: "What would be the consequence if, despite their confidence that, they can fill a gap, that confidence turns out to be misplaced and we are left without reprocessing?"

I have in mind the crisis of 1973, when there was an incredible increase in deaths among old people as a result of not being able to keep warm. It appears to me that this is rather the opposite side of the scale. I will have to consider that future."

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Men in the news: A change of guard at the National Enterprise Board

**Lord Ryder, a man who tackled the almost impossible**By Maurice Corrigan  
Editorial Writer

The premature retirement of Lord Ryder of Eaton Hastings comes as no surprise to those around the man who, two years ago, accepted an invitation from Mr. Wedgwood Benn, who was then Secretary of State for Industry, to take on the task of creating the National Enterprise Board (NEB). He is a solid man, who looks away in conversation and picks his words with care.

He has for some months been sitting in his office in Victoria, London, feeling a very private concern that his feet in creating in such a short time one of the biggest conglomerates in Britain still goes unrecognized by press and television commentators. There has been one difficulty after another, and it is whispered that his most recent fear has been that the financial burdens of British Leyland's rescue will swallow too much of the board's resources, at some cost to his grand plans for him.

He was to be persuaded away from private enterprise to become Sir Harold Wilson's Cabinet adviser on industry, and plunged into an even more public life and left to tackle issues of dimensions that few men could fairly be expected to handle.

By far the biggest issue was the rapid report on reviving the Leyland, which was to become an NEB subsidiary. So long as he was chairman of the NEB, his report had to be the last



Lord Ryder (left), with Mr Murphy his successor.

word on the car giant's reorganization.

With just a small staff, a Daimler and a small pile of statutes and ministerial guide-

greatest names in industrial history: Leyland, Rolls-Royce, Alfred Herbert, Ferranti. He said no to Chrysler's rescue, but took over state shares in the profitable ICI computer.

Now he will pass the board's portfolio of investments to Mr Murphy. Mr Murphy, who takes over on August 1, is a Tynemouth City man with Labour sympathies. He recently took over the complex negotiations between Sir Arnold Weinstock, GEC and the Government to form a new turbine generator group with Parsons.

Dear Mr Murphy's heart are exports, and he remains committed that Britain must put together big deals with consortia of businesses backed by NEB risk money.

A former deputy chairman of Schroders, he was appointed in November 1975, to the NEB to sit alongside a range of industrialists and bankers. His appointment has three years to run, time enough to see if the NEB succeeds in getting a blueprint for Leyland, and whether other policies bear fruit.

He was giving judgment in action, John Gutfreund, chairman of Salomon Brothers, and a woman who alleged that the bank was irregular and untrue.

He did not rule, for precedent, on the national issue, but he gave another judgment similar case later this year.

The Censorship Board five members began in 1930. Since then books and periodicals have been banned including international writers. 2700 books are on the list.

**Bank family held hostage by armed man**

A deputy bank manager, wife, two children, as grandparents were held

point for more than two hours yesterday, to double the present basic rate, but Mr. Gormley said the public should not be too frightened about the size of the claim. It would all depend on the outcome of negotiations.

Mr. Gormley's confidence on wage discipline in the coalfields is not shared by Mr. Scargill, who suggested that the executive support for opposition to the social contract could not be too frightened by the miners' demands.

In the past, the rhetoric of conference has been overtaken by the political will of the miners to seek a social contract after being beaten to the wall.

Mr. Gormley's confidence in the miners' leaders is set to deliver a punishing criticism of the Government's economic strategy. But they are prepared to observe current TUC policy on wage restraint provided that other workers do.

What is certain is that any resulting claim will sound millionaire, probably including the Nottinghamshire figure of £135 a week for face workers, which is double the present basic rate, but Mr. Gormley said the public should not be too frightened about the size of the claim. It would all depend on the outcome of negotiations.

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Mr. G





# Saturday Review

His Majesty King Charles I's men-of-war, the Adventure, commanded by Captain John Mennes, crossed the Channel from Dunkirk to Dover on June 3, 1628. On board was the successful and sought-after painter in Northern Europe, the Fleming Peter Paul Rubens, who had recently been appointed Secretary of the privy council of the Netherlands by the King of Spain, Philip IV. Rubens was travelling with his brother, Hendrick Rubens, and was bound for London with the purpose of negotiating an exchange of ambassadors, the first stage of a hoped-for peace between Spain and England.

He had travelled to Dunkirk from Madrid, spending only a few days in Flanders, where he had a special audience—on a Sunday—with the Archduchess Isabella, who had originally proposed that her court painter be staying with the delicate diplomatic negotiations. Philip's reaction had at first been predictably stuffy: "I am displeased," he wrote to her, "at your mixing up painter in affairs of such importance. You can easily understand how gravely it compromises the dignity of my kingdom, for our prestige must necessarily be lessened if we make so mean a person the representative with whom foreign envoys are to discuss affairs of such great importance."

However, Isabella, no less predictably, had persevered, and Rubens went to Madrid in August, 1628, for preliminary talks. He impressed Philip and his chief minister, the Count Duke Olivares, and, after the first round of negotiations had ended, he was briefed by Olivares and left Madrid for London on April 29, 1629.

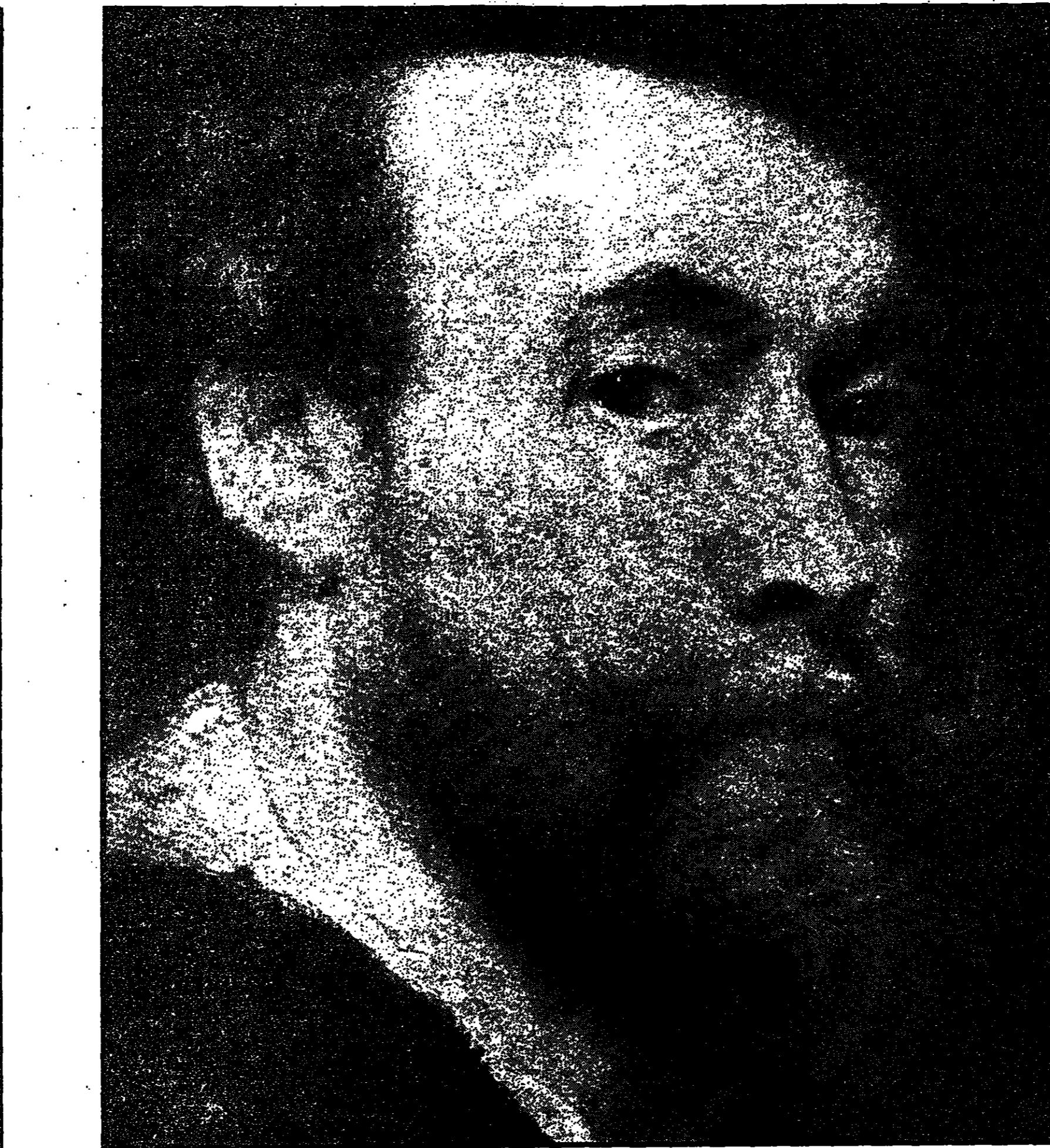
At this time Rubens was 51 years old. He was born on June 28, 1577. He had returned in 1608 from the stay in Italy that was *de rigueur* for young Netherlandish painters of the period, and a great reputation had preceded him to Antwerp. He settled in the city, married Isabella Brant, the daughter of a prominent lawyer, and after the early successes of the two great masterpieces, the *Raising of the Cross* (for St Walburga's) and the *Descent from the Cross* (for the Cathedral), his studio soon became the largest and the busiest in the city, and as early as 1611 he was having to turn away prospective apprentices.

He had been appointed court painter to the Archdukes Albert and Isabella, and it was not long before his renown spread as far as the courts of Paris, Madrid and London. In 1621, during the reign of James I, when Rubens had just completed the monumental decorations for the Jesuit Church in Antwerp, the suggestion was first put forward that Rubens should undertake the ceiling paintings for Inigo Jones's splendid new Banqueting Hall in Whitehall, which was nearing completion. He was very enthusiastic about the project: "As for His Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," he wrote to William Trumbull, "I shall always be much pleased to receive the honour of their commands; and regarding the all in the New Palace, I confess that I am, by natural instinct, better fitted to execute very large works than small curiosities. Everyone according to his gifts; my talent is such that no undertaking, however vast in size or diversified in subject, has ever surpassed my courage."

Despite this fervent self-advertisement, the negotiations lapsed, and it was not until Rubens's visit to London in 1629 that the contract for the Banqueting Hall was finally agreed. The payment, however, Charles, the Prince of Wales, added a number of paintings by Rubens to his growing collection. They included a self-portrait, a honour of which the painter could not help boasting in a letter of 1625: "The Prince of Wales is the greatest amateur of paintings among the princes of the world. He already has something of my hand, and through the English resident in Brussels, has asked me for my portrait with such insistence that I found it impossible to refuse him. Though to me did not seem fitting to send my portrait to a prince of such rank, he overcame my modesty."

When therefore the Adventure docked at Dover Rubens knew that as well as his tortuous diplomatic negotiations, he had the prospect of meeting "the greatest amateur of paintings among the princes of the world" who had ascended the throne as Charles I. The King approved Rubens's appointment; in a letter which accompaniess Rubens's passport, Sir Francis Cottington had written, "The King is well satisfied, not only because of Rubens's mission, but also because he wishes to know a person of such merit."

Rubens reached London on June 5 and went to the house of his friend, Baltazar Gerbier. Gerbier was also a native of Antwerp and painter: he had acted as an agent for the Duke of Buckingham in the Netherlands in 1627, conducting secret diplomatic negotiations and buying works of art. After the Duke's assassination in 1628, he entered the royal service, travelled extensively in Europe and was constantly involved both in political intrigue and in the purchase of artworks. He is an interesting, if shady figure, one of a considerable number of men who lived on their wits on the fringes of the European courts in the seventeenth century.



## Painter and politician

Christopher Brown on the diplomatic career in England of Peter Paul Rubens.

An exhibition of his sketches and drawings,

to commemorate the quatercentenary of his birth, opens at the British Museum on Friday, July 15.

So it was from Gerbier's house that Rubens set out for Greenwich on the following morning, for his first audience with Charles I. The interview was a long one, and we may be sure that the proposed peace was not the only subject discussed by the painter and his royal admirer. That same day Rubens met the Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Carlisle, whom he had impressed as "a real (i.e. reliable) man, and as well affected to the King of England's service as the King of Spain can desire" when the two men had met in Antwerp in 1626. Meeting in council the next day, the King decided to entrust the negotiations to Sir Francis Cottington, an enthusiastic Hispanophile.

The diplomatic negotiations which followed Rubens's warm welcome in London were protracted and complex: we have a valuable record of them in the long series of Rubens's own despatches to Olivares in Madrid. Spain and England were still officially at war, but both felt themselves threatened by the growing power of France, particularly since the recent defeat of the French Huguenots. Cardinal Richelieu was now able to concentrate all his forces on his expansionist foreign policy. For his part, Charles I was undoubtedly keen for peace. During the course of his personal rule, war was a luxury which he simply could not afford, and the English willingness to make peace had been established in the preliminary talks in Madrid attended by Gerbier and by the English courtier Endymion Porter.

Rubens's opponents also included the formidable 70-year-old statesman Albert Joachim, Ambassador of the United Provinces, who was working against Rubens's task to confirm this resolve and to give it concrete form in the exchange of ambassadors. The principal obstacle was, of course, France, and Cardinal Richelieu had his

supporters at the English court. As a result of aristocratic extravagance, wrote Rubens to Olivares "... public and private interests are sold here for ready money. And I know from reliable sources that Cardinal Richelieu is very liberal and most experienced in gaining partisans in this manner. Your Excellency will see by the report here attached".

A peace with France had just been concluded, but this meant little. Rubens analysed the situation for Olivares in this way: "There are in this court several factions. The first, which is headed by the Earl of Carlisle, wants peace with Spain and war with France; the second is much larger and wants peace with all, and a larger and more lasting peace with France, not only by blood relationship but by nature, but also by the closest bonds of confederacy, so that neither his faith, conscience nor honour would permit him to enter into any accord with His Catholic Majesty without the restoration of the Palatinate".

Here Rubens found that his hands were tied: "I excused myself with the remark that I had no orders to deal with this matter, that this was to be turned over to the Ambassador. . . . The King's enthusiasm for the Palatinate, however, gradually waned, and it became evident to me that he would be satisfied by vague assurances: 'I am sure,' wrote Rubens, 'that in his heart he prefers a simple friendship with Spain a thousand times more than the offers of France, and that he curses the day when the Palatinate came to his attention.'

The King's goodwill was, however, enough, "for whereas in other Courts negotiations began with the Ministers and finished with the Royal word and signature, here they begin with the King and end with the Ministers".

In the meantime, the French ambassador, M. de Chateauneuf, had arrived in London, and with the support of French, Venetian and Dutch opposition, there was a serious striking-point in the negotiations in the form of the Palatinate: Charles's brother-in-law, Frederick, the Count Palatine, had lost all his lands after his defeat in Bohemia, and was now in exile in the United Provinces. Since 1621 Spanish and Imperial troops had occupied the Palatinate, and Charles wanted Philip to use his influence on the Emperor to reinstate Frederick. However, with Charles reassured by Rubens about the Palatinate, Cottington made ready to leave for Madrid to negotiate the terms of the treaty. The news of his preparations had alarmed the pro-French party, and it was with very much alarm that Rubens related to Olivares that "the arrival in London of an Englishman called Purson", a special envoy from Richelieu to Weston. The document he carried "gave assurance that in order to re-establish His Majesty's sister in the Palatinate, the power and friendship of the King of France would be more valuable than that of the King of Spain, even supposing it were the latter's intention to do this in the past, nor will he have it in the future".

He said that the King his master had made peace with the (Huguenot) rebels for "no other reason than to be able to aid his friends and turn all his forces against Spain. Finally he offered the Lord Treasurer a large sum of money, either in capital or in the form of a pension, if he preferred. "The King's ambassador, the English envoy, has orders not to communicate this document to the French ambassador who is to London who was then commanded by the Spanish forces in the Netherlands, was naturally reluctant to leave the war at a time of Spanish setbacks. He did not make his entry into London until January 11, 1630, and even then he wanted Rubens to remain with him for a while.

During these months of waiting, there are fewer letters than during the hectic first months in England, though Rubens continued to report events at the English court to him, and he was well acquainted with

the wiles and tricks of Cardinal Richelieu, and that he would prefer to make an alliance with Spain against France rather than the other way round". With Cottington preparing to go to Madrid, the tone in Rubens's reports to Olivares became understandably impatient at the Spanish delay in nominating and sending their Ambassador. However, he was able to go to the palace at Oatlands on August 10 to inform the King that the Spanish ambassador was to be Don Carlos Coloma. The King replied that he was well satisfied and very glad at this choice of Don Carlos, since he knew him to be a nobleman of excellent reputation, and well-disposed to this negotiation".

Less than three months after his arrival in England, Rubens had completed his task: the peace had been agreed in principle, and the ambassadors nominated. Olivares congratulated him "in the name of His Majesty for the zeal, the solicitude and the attention with which he reported all that happened in this affair". It was, however, not until March in the following year that Rubens finally left London. The principal cause of the delay was the arrival of the (Huguenot) rebels for "no other reason than to be able to aid his friends and turn all his forces against Spain. Finally he offered the Lord Treasurer a large sum of money, either in capital or in the form of a pension, if he preferred. "The King's ambassador, the English envoy, has orders not to communicate this document to the French ambassador who is to London who was then commanded by the Spanish forces in the Netherlands, was naturally reluctant to leave the war at a time of Spanish setbacks. He did not make his entry into London until January 11, 1630, and even then he wanted Rubens to remain with him for a while.

During these months of waiting, there are fewer letters than during the hectic first months in England, though Rubens continued to report events at the English court to him, and he was well acquainted with

scholars and antiquarians: in the same letter to Peiresc, he mentioned meetings with Sir Robert Cotton and Sir William Boswell. Though praising Selden's great catalogue of Arundel's collection of inscriptions, the *Marmora Arundeliana*, he regrets the antiquarian's political activities, which had rendered his being jailed at that time. Rubens had met in the street and exchanged a few words with the "famous philosopher", the Dutchman Cornelis Drebbel, who had spent some time at the court of the Emperor Rudolf II, where he was employed as an alchemist and was said to have constructed a perpetual motion machine.

James I had entrusted Drebbel with the preparation of ceremonial effects for court masques: "Here they tell us," wrote Rubens to Peiresc, "that in all these years he has invented nothing except that optical instrument with the perpendicular tube which greatly magnifies objects placed under it. As for the perpetual motion apparatus in the glass ring, that is only nonsense. He has also constructed several machines and engines for the aid of La Rochelle, but they had no effectiveness whatever. But I do not want to rely upon public gossip, to the detriment of so illustrious a man. I shall visit him at home, and talk with him more kindly, if possible. I do not recall ever having seen a phaenomenon more extraordinary than his."

Rubens also found the time to practise his art. He painted a number of portraits, probably including one of Arundel and a group portrait of his hosts the Gerbier family. He also sketched the royal physician Sir Theodore de Mayerne with whom he no doubt discussed pugnaces and vanishes, on which Mayerne made extensive notes. The most important single painting undertaken in England was, however, the great allegory now called *Peace and War* which he presented to Charles I and which is now in the National Gallery. In the earliest catalogue of Charles I's collection the picture is described as "an Embellish wherein the differences and easements between peace and war are shewed which Sr Peeter Paule Rubens did paint and was presented by him to the King. It has correctly been described as an allegory or Rubens's own diplomatic mission to England.

Occupying a central position is the figure of Peace (or Plenty), pressing milk from her breast to feed the child at her side. She is protected by a heavily-armed Minerva, Goddess of Wisdom and the Arts, who forces away Mars, the God of War, and behind him the fury Alecto, while a screaming phantom spitting fire hovers over the scene. War is thus represented as an ever-present threat, always poised to disrupt peace. In the foreground three children—Gerbier children as models—are led forward by a winged Cupid and the torch-carrying boy god of marriage, Hymen (for marriage prospers in peace-time). The children are to enjoy the fruits of peace which spill forth from a cornucopia held out by a satyr. On the left a woman brings wealth in the form of precious objects and jewels. Beside her another joyfully plays a tambourine. Even the leopard is shown to be merely playful, rolling on his back to claw at the vine leaves on the grapes. (It is tempting to speculate that the leopard symbolizes France.)

When composing the painting, Rubens had in mind Tinoretto's picture of the same subject in the Doge's Palace. It is important to remember that the whole of this huge canvas was presumably painted by Rubens alone: he had, as far as we know, no students or assistants with him. A passage such as the fruit spilling from the cornucopia, which is shown to be merely playful, rolling on his back to claw at the vine leaves on the grapes. (It is tempting to speculate that the leopard symbolizes France.)

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In addition to this great allegory, Rubens also began the *Landscape with St George and the Dragon* in the Royal Collection. In a letter written by Joseph Mead and dated March 6, 1630, we read that he "had drawn with his pencil the history of St George, wherein (if it be possible) he hath exceeded himself; but the picture he hath sent home into Flanders to remain as a monument of his skill and employments here". From a very early date, and that of preliminary drawings, it is clear that the composition was at first laid out on a much smaller scale and was later enlarged by Rubens, presumably after his return to Antwerp.

The following day he wrote a similarly enthusiastic account to his friend Fabri de Peiresc: "Certainly in this island I find none of the crudeness which one might expect from a painter removed from Italian schools. And I may add that when it comes to fine pictures of first-class masters, I have never seen such a large number in one place as in the royal palace and in the gallery of the late Duke of Buckingham. The Earl of Arundel possesses a countless number of ancient statues and Greek and Latin inscriptions

as well as visiting aristocratic collections. Rubens was

continued on page 8







## Food

## Classic simplicity

Here are three lovely recipes all quite different and all very useful. They have found a permanent place in my cookery repertoire because they have flavour and individuality and at the same time are not difficult to make. The first is for a watercress vichyssoise and you will be surprised how green and cool this soup is. Watercress has an attractive pepper flavour which is very refreshing in summer. In the autumn the taste is particularly good because the watercress is only added at the last moment and therefore has a minimum of cooking.

Watercress Vichyssoise  
You can serve this soup hot or cold. The servings are enough for a party, but if you do not have occasion to use it all at once you will find this soup freezes well.

Serves 8  
2 bunches watercress;  
1oz butter;  
1 large onion;  
1lb potatoes;  
1 bay leaf;  
2 pints chicken stock;  
1 pint milk;  
Salt and freshly milled pepper.

Wash both bunches of watercress in cold water, strip the leaves off one bunch and set aside for the garnish. Trim and cut up remaining leaves and stalks from both bunches. Melt the butter in a large saucepan and add the chopped onion, the peeled potatoes cut in dice and the bay leaf. Cover and cook gently for about 5 minutes to soften the vegetables. Stir in the chicken stock and add the milk. Purée the liquid and vegetables in an electric blender. Check seasoning with salt and pepper and add a dash of finely chopped watercress.

Smoked cod's roe is becoming something of a luxury now, but it is so expensive even so I find it is a treat made using smoked cod's roe is quite delicious and surprisingly versatile. I have experimented with a lot of different recipes and this following one is the nicest.

I have come across. The same mixture can be used to fill hollow cherry stalks for a tall snifter or it can be used as a filling for stuffed eggs which make an attractive addition to a buffet supper. Tip the yolks out of hard boiled eggs, sieve them and mix well with as much of the pâté mixture as is required to get a soft consistency. Spoon back into the egg white shells and top each one with a small olive. This is nice as a first course, too, with slices of thin brown bread and butter. But best of all smoked cod's roe pâté can be served as a first course on its own with slices of hot toast or with Greek pita bread which you can warm under the grill. And if you still have some over then make the most delicious sandwich filling in slices of white bread with crisp lettuce.

Watercress vichyssoise  
The lemons for serving are very important. When the juice is squeezed over the croquettes it counteracts the richness of the cheese and makes all the difference to the flavour.

## Makes 12 croquettes

2oz butter;  
2oz plain flour;  
1 pint milk;  
Salt and freshly milled pepper;  
8oz grated Cheddar or Gouda cheese;  
1 egg;  
Toasted breadcrumbs;  
Lemons for serving.

Melt the butter in a large saucepan and add the flour. Cook gently for 1-2 minutes until the mixture takes on a light colour and a sandy texture. Gradually stir in the milk and beat well all the time to get a very thick mixture. Cook over low heat for a few minutes, then season with salt and pepper and draw off the heat. Add the cheese and stir well to blend. Separate the egg, cracking the white into a shallow dish—this is used later for coating the croquettes. Beat the egg yolk into the cheese mixture. Set the pan of mixture aside until quite cold and firm.

Take tablespoons of the mixture and with wetted fingers shape each into a round patty shape. From this mixture you should make 12 croquettes. Dip each one first in the lightly mixed egg white and then roll in toasted breadcrumbs to coat. Beat until smooth. From now on treat the mixture rather like a mayonnaise, adding a tablespoon of the lemon juice and then gradually beating in the oil one tablespoon at a time. After half the oil has been added, beat in the rest of the lemon juice and finally the remaining oil. Stir in the chopped parsley and onion and a seasoning of freshly milled pepper to taste. Spoon into a serving dish and chill until ready to serve.

Katie Stewart

## Gardening

## Cat and mouse tactics

The mice are really getting too uppish. For the second year running they have been nipping off the unripe, green strawberries and arranging them in neat piles—not only in my garden but in the gardens of relatives and friends. What joy they get out of this little game I do not know.

I do know, however, that it is the mice that are doing the damage because when I mentioned this matter last year, not knowing what pest was at work on the strawberries, a reader wrote to say it must be mice because she had seen them at it in her garden.

We then put down traps and caught a dozen or more mice. My brother-in-law last week trapped five mice in one night—12 in two days. He baited his traps with brown bread crusts, a tip he got from an old ratcatcher in Hong Kong. I bait my traps with monkey nuts, or if they are too expensive with plain chocolate. Melon seeds are also almost irresistible bait for mice.

I have also had several complaints about some unidentified predator eating asparagus as soon as it shows through the ground. Maybe mice are also involved here, but I do know that tom cats will eat asparagus. I once had a cat that would go into the greenhouse, claw down a ripe tomato and eat it. There have been suggestions that asparagus does something for a tom cat's ego.

The ornithologists assert that it is only male birds like sparrows that attack crocuses because the crocus pollen is an aphrodisiac.

The other week I regret to say I did not make myself very clear when I was writing about controlling mildew and other diseases. What I meant to say was that I think we must apply a protective fungicide now later than every 10 days. So to be sure of getting the spray on in time I start to do my routine spraying every seven days. If this weather is wet on the seventh day there are three more days left to get the spray on during the 10-day period.

Most spray directions tell you to put the fungicide on every 14 days, but I am sure to get complete control, we need to spray the plants every 10 days.

I am sorry to be harping on trouble this week, but there is plenty of it about. The cold nights have really played havoc with my geraniums and haves.

dahlias. Their leaves are pink and yellow and they look very sick. This, of course, has happened before and two different feeds with Murphy's Foliar Feed or Phostrograph at intervals should soon get the plants growing well again. I am a great believer in applying soluble fertilizer and watering it in, wetting the foliage as well as the ground on low growing plants. Of course, with taller plants like runner beans you have to spray the foliar feed on the leaves.

Still with parental trouble I have to pass on the warning about white rust on chrysanthemums issued last week by the National Farmers' Union. The disease is a killer.

If it really gets a hold in Britain it could ruin the chrysanthemum growers and have disastrous effects on your chrysanthemums and more. Last year there were 200 outbreaks of the disease, mostly in commercial nurseries, and many of the growers suffered great financial loss.

We are asked to watch vigilantly for this disease, and if it occurs in our gardens to notify the nearest Ministry of Agriculture office at once.

The disease shows as white spots on the upper side of the leaf and buff coloured pustules which develop later on the underside. They should not be confused with the common chrysanthemum rust which produces a mass of powdery brown spores. We must all be on the alert to spot this chrysanthemum disease because it could not only ruin the chrysanthemums in our own gardens but also cripple a very important cut-flower industry.

Now, for thoughts about the genus *Centranthus*. Once the genus of this country had always been a great favourite of mine—*Centranthus medium*, the Canterbury bell. We can now see the seeds now in a well prepared seedbed. There are the single, the double and the cup and saucer varieties.

Then there are the campanulas for the herbaceous border—*C. persicifolia* and its

## Jobs for July

Concentrate on keeping down weeds and spray regularly against pests and diseases. Continue foliar feeding plants that will benefit from it—beans, brassicas, crops—indeed all vegetables, also trees or shrubs planted since last autumn. Remove unwanted runners from strawberry plants and clip off all the old leaves. Examine the plants regularly and apply an insecticide if aphids are present down in the heart of the plant among the young foliage.

Plant a new strawberry bed if required later in the month. Reduce the young growth on raspberries to leave only the strongest at 8in apart and tie them to their supporting wires. Prune climbing and rambler roses after flowering. Tie young shoots to a cane and support them on the supporting wires or trellis. They are easily broken away at the base in heavy storms. Dead head bush roses, cutting

Roy Hay

to just above a compound leaf bearing five leaflets. There should be a good growth bud in the axil of such leaves to give autumn blooms.

Prune wisteria by cutting back new shoots to leave four compound leaves. In winter these should be pruned back to leave two buds only. Remove seed heads from lilacs and hollyhocks. Lift and divide bedded irises and pyrethrums after flowering. Stake and tie dahlias and chrysanthemums as required.

Examine gladioli every few days for signs of aphid damage—mortled markings on the leaves and buds.

Sow spinach, beet, globe beet and carrots, lettuces and radishes. Plant leeks, winter cabbages, headings and sprouting broccoli in southern England and in early pots such as Feltman First in the north. In the north sow spring cabbage early in the month.

## BEES NEW CATALOGUE

Bees Nurseries Catalogue offers you the best in roses, trees and shrubs, hardy perennials, fruit trees and spring flowering herbs. There are 80 full colour pages with over 500 illustrations of trees and shrubs, annuals, biennials, roses and perennials to help you in stocking your garden beautifully and economically. All the best from Bees. It's a must for gardeners. Send today for your FREE copy to Bees Ltd., Department 378, Sefton, Chester, CH1 6DA.

## Radio

## Travellers' Tales

"The problem about this seems unusual but cheese croquettes are very popular in Scotland and England where I first came across them. You can make small round croquettes and deep fry them for a first course or make them into flat party shapes and shallow fry them in butter when they are very good as a snack supper served on hot slices of toast.

Cheese croquettes with lemon. The lemons for serving are very important. When the juice is squeezed over the croquettes it counteracts the richness of the cheese and makes all the difference to the flavour.

Makes 12 croquettes

2oz butter;  
2oz plain flour;  
1 pint milk;

Salt and freshly milled pepper;

8oz grated Cheddar or Gouda cheese;

1 egg;

Toasted breadcrumbs;

Lemons for serving.

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Katie Stewart

When the National Union of Students' travel organization went out of business last year, several hundred students and travel agents turned to University Holidays as an alternative.

They were disappointed for, despite its name, the company has nothing to do with the global wanderings of denuded youth.

University Holidays does not send students abroad. It sells holidays based on university accommodation which otherwise they appeal mainly to schoolchildren brightened up the Medway students' vacation. If all goes well, 30,000 people will buy such holidays this year compared with 12,000 in 1975 and 20,000 last year. A steady growth has, indeed, marked the progress of the company since its foundation in 1972.

The idea behind such holidays is a deceptively simple one—the kind that the executives of other holiday companies ruefully wonder about why they did not think of it. People are looking for holiday accommodation during the

summer and at the same time

accommodation lies empty in universities throughout the country. For the two together to find them to fit in with the "University Holidays" had been registered by anyone and, if not, to get it registered right away. I was terrified that somebody else would do it.

That anyway, is what Mr John Rees has done. Tall and appropriately academic in appearance, he was active for some years in the creative and promotion of British India's Discovery Cruises, whose educational cruises find favour with many local authorities and whose shiploads of schoolchildren brighten up the Medway students' vacation. If all goes well, 30,000 people will buy such holidays this year compared with 12,000 in 1975 and 20,000 last year. A steady growth has, indeed, marked the progress of the company since its foundation in 1972.

A glance through the University Holidays brochure shows self-catering accommodation at the universities of Aberdeen, Bangor, Bristol, Cardiff, Colchester, Dundee, Exeter, Hull, Keele, London, Oxford, Sheffield, Southampton, Stirling, Strathclyde, Worcester and York, most of which are "domestic" self-catering flats and in most cases self-contained and in most cases of single beds, a kitchen/dinner room, bathroom and separate toilet. Most flats have four bedrooms and costs are from about £15 a week per person. Some bed and breakfast accommodation is available for between £5 and £7 a night.

Take, as an example, the self-catering flats at Exeter

which can accommodate from six to ten people. In a modern, four-storey block, they overlook the campus and the bedrooms are for single occupancy, although many of the university facilities are available to them. At Exeter, flats include a supermarket, laundry, lounge, theatre, bar, open air heated swimming pool, table tennis and tennis.

The income from summer occupancy does help university authorities at a time when their resources are stretched to the uttermost. John Rees speaks of one which used the money for much needed exterior painting and renovation—work which would otherwise have to be postponed. "When universities consider plans for expanding their accommodation with the summer holiday trade in mind" he remarked.

Next Saturday his company is opening another residential centre, Wivenhoe Park, a manor house built between 1753 and 1761, stands just a few hundred yards from the main academic buildings of the University of Essex at Colchester. It is to be used like other centres, although special week-long holidays are to be offered which incorporate evening lectures on aspects of local life.

The basic cost of a week at the centre on a demi-pension terms is £72 a person, and the "season" at Wivenhoe Park runs from July 9 until September 3. It offers single, twin-bedded and family suites, and among facilities in the house are lounges and a cocktail bar, restaurant and lecture rooms, while on the campus are facilities for squash and tennis and a practice golf area. An extra charge is made for the use of the sports facilities.

If such holiday arrangements appeal to you—and although inexpensive, the university accommodation is generally of good standard—then you should obtain a copy of the brochure. Travel agents may have it but are likely to get a quicker result by contacting University Holidays, Borehamwood, Herts, WD6 7SF, 0992 76113.

to study the problem of asking scientists questions they can answer and interesting

Another programme which

promised interesting information and a look at its implications was disappointingly inconsequential. Professor Laurie Taylor's "Singular Results" had

as far as I could judge, no

result of any kind at all. It

was entertaining yes but pro-

gramme that includes

such an interesting

topic as the construction of

the cathedral of

Tunbridge Wells

was really got

to that: it was all rather like

a commentary on some big

topic which didn't tell us

about that. Only when we have

mastered a technology and

use it, do we get the

impacts? So what has been the

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# SHOPAROUND



Yesterday was a key date for Israel, that proud, gallant and striving country from which we in Britain buy so much fruit, vegetables and fashion. Yesterday Israel became linked to the European Community as the result of official agreements signed in May, 1975, and February, 1976. Obviously, therefore, Israeli goods are going to be cheaper or at least stable in price, despite inflation, because tariffs will begin to fall.

The benefit to us is clear: Israel's exports to the European Community, even before tariff falls, were about 37 per cent of their total exports. Of this, they sell to Europe diamonds (30 per cent), fresh agricultural products (24 per cent), processed foods (10 per cent), as well as clothing and textiles.

In passing, it might be interesting to say that Israel sends Britain more than £31m of fresh fruit, and vegetables like aubergines, pimento and avocado. Of that total, the bulk is in citrus fruits and I have to admit their grapefruit, lemons and oranges are wonderful, there or here after travelling. But—and it is extraordinary—they rarely squeeze fresh orange juice even in expensive restaurants. In fact, and I shall come to it again later, they are the most energetic, enterprising and enthusiastic race but they are not good finishers. They process something over £23m of food to send us, and we get plenty of squeezed fresh orange juice in cans or concentrates, but they will not find the time and energy to do it there, for themselves or for tourists.

The fruit is everywhere, from Marks and Spencer to Fortnum's, from the corner greengrocer to Harrods.

Jaffa is a delightful old town still, for the most part. Some parts, crowded with tiny ateliers and craft shops, have been so reconditioned as to look entirely new, too new from the visitor's point of view. But why should we tourists expect them to live and trade in discomfort merely because we long to see the old, dilapidated buildings from which the Mediterranean salt has stripped the old, stucco from the buildings? Jaffa (Yafa to the Israelis) is still charming and the bathing stimulating, with warm water and long, whitecrested rollers.

She has her private customers too, like the wife of the Shah of Iran who will buy much of every Gottex collection. Or like Princess Beatrix who comes to London stores for her Gottex wear—Elizabeth Taylor is another devotee and I found from the files that she writes the most charming thank you letters. This year Mrs G had found a noticeable upsurge of buyers from EEC countries, already fully aware of the falling tariffs ahead. In fact, one of the Export Institute staff told me that at least 200 extra buyers had come to the current collections, and all from the EEC, while the number from the non-EEC countries had not dropped at all.

As to the fashions, I found myself following in Prudence Glyn's footsteps, so not wishing to repeat her, I stuck to looking at some of the casual and swim wear.



Top: Batwing caftan of pure lightweight cotton to be worn with slit at back or front. Cool, smart, yet a personal tent for changing into swimwear.

Matched bedouin turban can be worn free or with cotton scarf for extra shade.

By Rojy for Rikma.

Above: Bloused caftan and tailored caftan with original V-line bodice, shaped bust and sun-protecting or hair-covering hood.

By Rojy for Rikma.

Top left: The filmy Bluebird dress picks up the smaller flowers from the Blue Sky swimsuit. By Gottex.

Left: The silky-finish Bahamas sarong worn above the bust or below the waist as a skirt is teamed with a tubed sheath swimsuit of which sales top 100,000 and are still strong.

By Gottex.

to free their hands for hitching a ride from passing motorists. It is obvious from the lookout posts, the fenced borders and the unbroken but anxious spirits of the people, from their fatalism. An Israeli notices the drama in the headlines of British newspapers about 27 dead in a bus crash and comments—

"We would think nothing of only 27 people dead and it would certainly not make headlines." There are a hundred ways in which one can see the uncertainty of generations of stragglers in Israel and, perhaps, it shows most in their determination to reclaim the entire land, even the deserts; to develop towns and villages in the wilds, taking water and agriculture or factories to the wilds rather than allowing any part of that hard-won, precious country to be unused, to be just that little bit less than fully worth the generations of sacrifice.

As yet, Israel's furniture and arts and crafts are not hot sellers in this country, but they are anxious to learn what pleases us, as they are with jewelry which sells so well in the United States. The truth is that most of their stuff, in these categories, is at high prices but looks as if it should be selling at medium prices. That is something which may well begin to change when tariffs fall—

their high technology electronic and medical equipment should suddenly be big demand. Did you know that the almost-miraculous body-scanners and brain-scanners come from Israel. And that their laser research and expertise goes to peak of scientific discoveries?

Trading with the EEC is going to be a two-edged weapon, for Israel will no doubt be flooded with competitive imports. From these she will learn much. She will learn some of the skills she lacks here and there, such as good and informative but less costly marketing; such as polishing and finishing; higher standards; and such as finding out that this well-developed nation must learn to stand on its own feet, to live without too many subsidies that conceal the real prices of raw materials and services. Of one thing I am certain. She will learn.

The exhibition at the Craft Advisory Committee gallery in Waterloo Place, London, ends on July 30 and next June as we said on this page last week.

Webb Corbett and Royal Doulton have asked us to apologize on their behalf that we were given the wrong price by their representatives, with whom we checked twice. The lovely crystal goblets are, deservedly, about £39.70 each, not per set of six.

At Gottex, I recognized

the swimsuit and caftans so popular at Harrods, Harvey Nichols and their out-of-London counterparts. Every swimsuit is superbly finished, fully lined and so, so feminine, in masses and bouquets of flowers on black, white or coloured grounds. The new collection will be delivered in September or near to Selfridges and Lillywhites as well as Harrods and the rest and I would advise no time-wasting because these Gottex lines are going to be snapped up. Every swimsuit has coordinating tabards, sarongs, caftans or chiffon, floating dresses which would look wonderful at night or day. The swimsuit may have a small bouquet of flowers, especially if it is a small bikini while the caftan picks them up, enlarges them or takes the motif and spreads larger bouquets.

Many Miss Worlds and Miss Universes, apart from Miss Israel herself, have sought their crowns in Gottex swimwear and even their evening-style dresses—Miss France was a devotee when she won her laurels. The designer herself, part owner of Gottex with her finance-director husband, is a surprising lady. She comes in quietly while you watch

(the word is used to describe

many "native" happenings and customs). As for "virgin", I cannot believe that most of the women and girls who wear her clothes will be virgins long. She has an extraordinary swimsuit with wide ties rather than shoulder straps which can be crossed in front, above the bust or, fastened at the back of the neck; or pulled up over the shoulders and crossed behind for tying. Its drama lies in the deep cleavage which comes to below the navel. Actually, since it contours and covers the busts, showing a narrow cleavage, the result is pretty as well as subtle.

The ideal thing about this cleavage suit is that it looks good on wide-shouldered, tall and style. Her clothes typify modern Israel—vital, bustling yet feminine. Rojy loves her country and is a designing patriot in that what she feels, she expresses in textiles and clothes with our looking abroad for inspiration.

She describes her current collection (at most of the stores already mentioned plus some of the smaller, Bond Street or Oxford Street boutiques, and at their counterparts outside London) as the "Virgin Sabra" collection. Sabra is the prickly pear which the Israelis think is like themselves, defensively prickly on the outside but all softness and sweetness within (the word is used to describe

bosomy Hollywood styles). In Britain, almost everything goes as long as it is easy to wear as her caftans, tabards and cover-ups (which look rather like patterned net curtains) are.

She is cunning with many of her dresses. Just as Gottex sarongs can be worn as mid-length dresses from above the bust or, fastened at the waist, as long skirts, so Rojy's bedouin ponchos and dresses can do double duty.

A fringed headscarf becomes a cape while the dress that started as a marching short dress becomes a long skirt.

Rojy plays with fabrics because she and her brother

also have textile factories and she coordinates her shapes and fashions to the fabric and vice versa. Her designing is apparently haphazard, since she seems to have no idea what to do for next year until the deadline is due—their fantasies and skills pour out. Bedouin trousers, ankle-tied with drawstrings, are surprisingly flattering for most ages and sizes, as are classic swimsuits—Rojy, too, dates her cheques a year ahead so that Israeli banks must know exactly when these ladies' collections are about to be born. Besides Harrods, Liberty and such-like, Rikma fashions are well stocked at all John Lewis branches and at many other smaller shops. Her fun suits, like the cotton plus fours with tunics like tracksuits

and huge, huge cotton saddlebags to wear over the two shoulders, slung across one or even separately and her tunics with drawstrings that pull long sleeves up into short ones—all these will be at Bazaar in September and a good many of them will probably be included in the Reldan collection for next season. (Reldan is at 214 Oxford Street, WI).

Also by the talented Rojy,

which are now being bought and may be here by next year, of which more when we get them. What did fascinate me was that the round ones, woven in glorious, ringed colours, look so much nicer under plates (which usually are round) than the oblong ones.

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Be it ever so crumbing, the gradual restoring of this city is there for all to see

# The death of Venice? No, the patient is on the mend

"Now Venice is dying and there is no hope of saving her." Thus conclude Stephen Fay and Phillip Knightley, authors of the recently published book *The Death of Venice*. It all makes extremely depressing reading. Subtitled "The scandal behind the destruction of the world's most beautiful city", the book describes in tones of deepest gloom how industrial pollution is gnawing away not only at the city's facade but also at its very foundations, and yet nothing is being done to curb it; how the hundreds of millions of dollars that were raised in international money markets for the preservation of Venice failed to reach their destination; and how perfectly workable plans for controlling the water levels of the lagoon were ignored and finally abandoned. Anyone wishing to see Venice as we know it, they warn, had better do so now, otherwise it might be too late.

Under the circumstances, my decision to go on to a previous three-night Summer Break had, it would seem, been made none too soon.

Would I be shocked at the state I found her in? Had she

really deteriorated that much since my last visit two years before?

We turned into the Rio di S. Giustina and rambled our way along some of the narrower canals, and there it all was: the crumbling brickwork, the peeling stucco, the boarded windows, the disused doorways, the shame and stink of decay, the beauty. Too sad, we murmured to ourselves: such a scandal. But was it really any worse than the last time I was there?

Had I perhaps been reading too many books? Fortunately, before we had time to think about it all too much, we had emerged into the familiar brilliance and splendour of the roof of Sancovino's Libreria Vecchia, although undeniably grubby, looked well enough. The capitals on the columns of the Doge's Palace were certainly in need of some cleaning, but apparently not desperately so.

On the other hand, the remaining three looked as proud and splendid as ever. The floor inside St Mark's was a trifle more uneven than I remembered—it or was it my imagination? At all events, I was overwhelmed. At all events, we once again had the magnificence of the mosaics that seem to cover every square inch of the walls and ceiling, that if we had been walking about up to our ankles in mud, I doubt we would have cared, or even noticed.

We awoke the following morning to brilliant sunshine, and by 9.30 we were sitting outside the recently restored Loggetta at the foot of the Campanile, guide books in hands, preparing to tackle the

prodigies. Disappointingly, the Porta della Carta, the great gateway to the Doge's Palace, had disappeared behind a gigantic wooden box upon which was a notice informing us that, inside, Venice is at work purging some of the £50,000 gift from the Sainsbury Foundation to good use.

But was it really worth it? We wondered idly. The statues on the roof of Sancovino's Libreria Vecchia, although undeniably grubby, looked well enough. The capitals on the columns of the Doge's Palace were certainly in need of some cleaning, but apparently not desperately so.

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church is a wonder, and many are as full of fine works of art as the greatest museums and galleries.

Small wonder then that after a day and a half of plodding around this vast living museum one becomes so stunned by so much beauty that even the most carefully and recently restored buildings are virtually indistinguishable from those that have not been touched at all.

A few days before we arrived, a service of thanksgiving had been held in the second oldest church in Venice, San Nicolo dei Mendicoli. At a cost of £100,000—half of which came from Venice in Peril and half from the Italian Government—the floor, ceiling, and lower walls have been rebuilt, a damp course has been inserted, the paintings, wooden decorations and statues and organ have been restored.

What could so easily have become a closed wreck is today one of the prettiest churches in all Venice.

Sunday is Torcello day when half the tourist population of Venice it seems, rushes across the lagoon to the little green island for a deliciously lax

lunch at the famous Locanda Cipriani, a quick dash round the grassy square and the cathedral, and home again in the cool of the later afternoon. Torcello is a perfect example of how impermanent a city can be which is built in a lagoon. For centuries it flourished and by the sixteenth century it had 20,000 inhabitants. Today it is almost deserted, and I daresay that if it were not for the restaurant it would have disappeared totally by now.

Yet how many visitors miss the whole point of Torcello, seeing it as merely another thing to do during a Venetian holiday? I freely admit that, had I not been told that Venice in Peril's next task is the restoration of the twelfth century mosaics at the east end of the cathedral, I would have gone away thinking them to be in pretty good shape.

But then on our third and last day something happened to make us completely rethink our hitherto lackadaisical point of view. We were invited by the President of Venice in Peril, Lord Norwich, to witness at close quarters the restoration work that is taking place at the Porta della Carta. It

took only a few minutes of clambering up and down steep wooden ladders and eyeball to eyeball confrontations with Doge Francesco Foscari, the wizened head of Venice, and Justice, to realize not only how much is being done to restore and preserve Venice from the combined assaults of wind, salt, pigeons and the noxious vapours from the nearby industrial complexes of Mestre and Porto Marghera; but more importantly just how serious the effects have been over the past 30 or so years.

And yet, despite the enormity of the task, the indifference of the visitor, the slowness of the authorities, the gloominess of Messrs Fay and Knightley, I came away from the place feeling a great deal more cheerful than before I arrived. I simply cannot believe that Venice will be allowed to die. Neither can Lord Norwich.

"In the end it comes down to a matter of opinion", he said as we stepped out into the heat and bustle of St Mark's Square. "I am an optimist. If I were not, I should not be doing what I am doing. Certainly St Mark's will soon have

Christopher M

George Hutchinson

## The Chancellor the Tories will need when they win the coming election

With flaming June behind us, the promise of July and August lying ahead and a stirring autumn in prospect, this is, I suggest, a time for renewal, resolution and hope. When economic conditions, with all the attendant social strains and domestic hardships, are as bad as they are today, it is easy to surrender to despair, to lose faith and give way to apathy.

There is no need for that, understandable though the tendency may be. Only a spirit of defeat can defeat us as a nation. To begin with, I would invite you to consider our immense array of national assets, both material and moral: the best of our manufacturing industries and financial institutions; our universities and other seats of learning, not least the medical schools; our continuous record of accomplishment in the field of scientific research and in the arts.

With assets of such quality, and short of war, only the grossest mismanagement could reduce a country to ruin or the threat of ruin. Properly employed, they are a guarantee of solvency and success. But they cannot be properly employed without a programme designed to serve the national interest by protecting or restoring the financial—and thereby the political—integrity of the state.

Fortunately, the day of change is no longer distant—

change of government, change

of policy, change of mood, change of outlook. Hence my belief that there are good grounds for optimism. The Labour administration cannot be expected to survive the present temper of the country, which is one of dissatisfaction, of hostility and frequently of contempt.

To my mind, the Lib-Lab pact, which is simply a conspiracy to stave off a general election, is unlikely to gain the contracting parties more than a few months' respite. It is not a natural alliance but a misalliance; and misalliances, as we all know, are liable to end in divorce, often accompanied by rancour and recrimination.

The weight of probability is now heavily on the side of an early election, whatever the Prime Minister may pretend to the contrary.

When the test comes he will be defeated. It would be fanciful—perverse—to think otherwise when the signs and intimations are all there for anyone to read.

Mrs Thatcher will then enter Downing Street. As Prime Minister her first duty will be to repair and invigorate the economy, damaged not only by the excesses of socialism but also by the last Conservative government, to which she belonged. In part, she will do so by attacking the volume of public expenditure, for this is

essential if the Budget is ever again to be balanced, although not enough in itself. There will have to be other measures as well, measures of encouragement to the private sector of industry and to the individual.

A critical responsibility, second only to her own, will therefore lie with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Who is to hold that vital office?

Sir Geoffrey Howe, by informed consent one of the nicest and most admirable people in public life, is the shadow Chancellor. He may perhaps exchange the shadow for the substance; perhaps, perhaps not. If anything, he is a "natural" Home Secretary. Someone of more "deft" convictions in the sphere of economic and financial policy, someone of "tougher" commitment, someone less "accommodating" as it were, may be preferred at the Treasury.

Sir Keith Joseph may be thought to fit these requirements. Although slightly eccentric on occasion, he is a man of profound intellectual capacity and deep-seated beliefs. He is also a man of good will and humanity—sensitive, even touchy, yet pre-eminently a voice and representative of reason.

Not all Tories would wish to see him at the Treasury, however. Some are aghast at the vision of Sir Keith as Chancellor: too severe, they say, "a

monetarist"—as if this were a capital charge. What is wrong with being a monetarist if it means a determination to pay our way and balance the Budget?

Keith Joseph is also a man of striking candour. Thus he has written a forward to an important book by Mr Robin Pringle, *The Growth Merchants*, published by the Centre for Policy Studies at £155. Mr Pringle is the editor of *The Banker*. In good part, his book is rather in the nature of a philippic—an erudite and brilliant one—against the Heath government, which he accuses of imprudence and worse in its (futile) pursuit of growth.

Sir Keith was a member of that government. Yet he is prepared to admit its errors and failures: "Growth has almost come to a standstill. It is more widely understood now that growth is not properly an objective so much as a by-product of rational policies." It is all too easy as we saw in 1972-73 when I was in part responsible to be carried away by short-term pressures that will, if general economic policies be correct, solve themselves. Should we make that sort of mistake again, then nothing will save us from full-blown currency collapse". He has said much the same thing in the course of several public speeches.

If the Heath government had flown the monetarist flag we would be in healthier shape today (and that government might still be in office). As Sir Keith Joseph's monetarist principles would lack popular approval or support. His detractors do not seem to understand the measure of public anxiety as the cost of living rises day by day and inflation continues to savage us. Some, I suppose, are too well-off to notice, and if only on that account their views may be disregarded.

Then it is said by his critics

that he is a rigid, unfriendly, right-wing doctrinaire. He is nothing of the sort. Those of us who know him find the description grotesque. His term as Secretary of State for Social Services was marked, for example, by a radical improvement in the lot of the disabled; and I recall that he once received a standing ovation, as no minister of either ruling party ever had, at an annual general meeting of the Child Poverty Action Group, most of whose members would probably claim Labour allegiance.

He was speaking in similar terms this year at the annual general meeting of the Real Brothers, of which he is chairman. In a free society there should be no inflation. For too long, both sides of industry were in unholy alliance. Management thought a little bit of inflation would increase profits, while labour was persuaded that a little bit of inflation could maintain employment. It was as though a little bit of pregnancy need not lead on to bigger things."

We need not pay overmuch attention I think to the notion that Sir Keith Joseph's monetarist principles would lack popular approval or support. His detractors do not seem to understand the measure of public anxiety as the cost of living rises day by day and inflation continues to savage us. Some, I suppose, are too well-off to notice, and if only on that account their views may be disregarded.

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In truth Sir Keith Joseph is a man of sensibility and compassion. At the head of a huge and, as one might say, very "human" department he was greatly respected. He might not be the "right" Chancellor. He would not be the "wrong" one in terms of conviction, policy or intellectual ability.

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Illustration by E. H. Shepherd from A. A. Milne's *When We Were Very Young*, published by Methuen.

## After Kitty, put the blame on Sailor Lad

United States Department of Agriculture, but far from bringing any new substance, the search can abrupt halt when neither company nor herd can be found.

To make for even confusion, the Massachusett Commissioner of Food and Agriculture gave the illustration "The Conqueror" and not an accurate interpretation of our own history, by referring to Alderney as Alderney Island were first exported they collectively called Alderney because vessels plying between the Channel Islands and Britain cleared from the Alderney Island.

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## A leader with his feet on the ground in Africa's most expensive capital



President Bongo: a taste for French suits and platform shoes.

African heads of state who gather in Libreville today for the fourteenth summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity will find themselves in what must be one of the biggest and most costly building sites in Africa, if not the world. Libreville, capital of the oil-rich West African state of Gabon, is a boom town in every sense of the word. At the international conference centre where the summit takes place, Yugoslav contractors have been working 24 hours a day to get the complex ready for the conference. Plasterers, painters and glaziers were hard at work until the last minute in a number of international-class seafront hotels erected specially for the summit. Each day several hundred more yards of dual carriage-way were laid between the town centre and the conference hall.

According to some estimates, Gabon is spending about £300 million on projects associated with the OAU summit. A further £165m (perhaps more) has been invested in new palaces for Gabon's leader, President Elie Bongo. Omer Bongo, the palace is the last word in futuristic luxury, with acres of marble, gold-plated trimmings and automatic doors which will open at the mere vibration of one of President Bongo's Cuban-heeled shoes.

And if he had read Apuleius, that is, of leaving Psyche's palace, one of the sisters had asked the other whether she had ever seen (inter alia) such cupboardfuls of embroidered dresses?

He might have been helped, too, by some acquaintance with French culture in the century which preceded the emergence of Fragonard's genius. Again and again we find Psyche's story retold by French poets, painters and musicians: by Benserade, Molière, Corneille, Quinault, Lully, La Fontaine, Nature and Boucher—no name the most famous.

But the story of Diana and Callisto, a story of female unchastity, published, held no magic for their hedonistic age.

As to my attribution of Lot 2422 to Fragonard, I have found it accepted by every scholar whose opinion I respect. I have also, from time to time, found Invidia hovering not far above my head.

David Carruth

The cause of Gabon's lavish

spending and the exorbitant prices is, of course, oil. Although a small producer compared with Nigeria, Gabon's population of less than one million has the highest per capita income in sub-Saharan Africa (about £1,300). Last year the country's revenues totalled about £660m, of which the lion's share came from oil, although the country also produced significant amounts of manganese and uranium.

tical opponents, but they have since been released and given well-paid government posts or held jobs with the country's single political party. He has surrounded himself with young, hand-picked ministers and advisers while at the same time ensuring the loyalty of his armed forces by placing relatives in key positions.

Despite his diminutive stature and his taste for flashy French suits and platform shoes, President Bongo has proved himself a shrewd and effective leader. Impossibly hard-working, he has developed a pragmatic, undocinaire approach which mixes western-style capitalism with African socialism. His avoidance of any strong ideological commitment has meant that Gabon now enjoys diplomatic relations with Russia and China while at the same time maintaining commercial relations with Rhodesia and South Africa.

President Bongo's "thoughts" have recently been published in a "Little Green Book". In it he explains that his philosophy of "democratic and concerted

Nicholas Ashford

Frank Evers

A rapid exchange of correspondence ensued with the

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rianPersonal  
investment and  
finance,  
pages 16 and 17

## Further £400m of variable rate stock launched by Government

By John Whitmore

Financial Correspondent

The Government has followed up the success of its first variable interest rate gilt edged stock by launching a £400m issue of similar stock.

Variable Rate Treasury Stock 1982 will be made available to the market through the Government Broker from Monday. It matures some six months later than the existing stock—in June 1982. Otherwise the new stock is identical to the £400m issue made at the end of May and sold out by early last week. It will carry an interest rate linked to the weekly Treasury Bill rate plus half a per cent.

The authorities, however, do not seem to be especially worried by this criticism. They apparently take the view that when the banking sector buys the new stock it switches out of other stocks, such as conventional short-dated gilts.

Thereafter the authorities have a number of potential problems ahead in controlling the monetary aggregates over the summer months.

Although they have an £800m long-dated stock available to feed into the market, thus restraining growth in the money supply, investors are not inclined to buy the stock at the price at which it was originally issued.

So, unless the long end of the gilt market recovers to a level at which the stock becomes attractive, or unless the Government Broker is prepared to drop its selling price, there is clearly a case for the authori-

## New forecast predicts US surplus by 1980

From Frank Vogl

Washington, July 1

The Carter Administration today forecast that the current fiscal year's Budget deficit will be \$20,000m (about £11,500m) below the total predicted in February of this year, and that a modest surplus might be achieved by 1980.

It also forecast substantial real American economic growth for the next five years, with significant declines in the levels of both inflation and unemployment.

The Office of Management and Budget today released exceptionally detailed new economic forecasts and Budget estimates, which included the prediction that real gross national product (GNP) will rise by 5.1 per cent this year and by 5.3 per cent in 1978.

The 1977 real growth forecast is "lower than that in 1976,"

and became a bit more complex notably hid from the national regard for the sake of the public.

He then said that the under-

lying cause of this is the character of this talented man.

Bruce W. Shapley and Prof. John Doherty, George Washington University, died during their cruise on board the submarine "U.S. S. Bruce W. Shapley" on June 15, 1976.

He was a member of the Columbia University faculty and was a member of the American Geophysical Union.

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## PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Investor's week

## Success for BP issue • Agreement at Beaverbrook

New issues took most of the spotlight on the London stock market this week as the rest of the equity market, marked since against a background of gloomy industrial news.

Perhaps other things provided adequate diversion. Everyone may have been watching Wimbledon or Henley. In any case, there was a general lack of enthusiasm reflected in the FT index which gained just 1.6 to 451.2 over the five days.

The start of the week was dominated by the first dealings in the new partly paid BP shares which quickly rose to a 75p premium over the £2 issue price. At one stage on Monday they stood at more than 39p—their highest level of the week—and scenes of hectic buying which caused the rest of the market to be marked up in sympathy.

Dealers estimated that, on each of the first two days summed over in the most active shares amounted to £2m, split equally between buying and selling. For once, the private client came into his own when small applications were abated in fit, but there was disappointment on the other side of the Atlantic when the North American allocation was cut back from 25 to 20 per cent of the total issue, a fact which undoubtedly spurred the strong United States demand which followed the initial thrust.

Supporters of the small saver were naturally delighted with the outcome. It brought forth some noble sentiments from Mr. Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange, about the continuing health of the individual investor.

It certainly fuelled the market in BP. In spite of a good deal of profit-taking in the initial gush of enthusiasm, the new shares ended the week at a premium of 75p, while the old rose 15p to 930p.

Though the BP shares continued to be actively traded, attention soon turned to next week's listings of Sotheby's, the auctioneers and the Lasso oil consortium which at present trades under the restrictive Rule 163. Early reports suggested that the Sotheby issue was many times over-subscribed.

No less warmly received was the listing of City Hotels, the restaurants to ice-cream group, which was quickly trading at 75p against the issue price of 60p. Last night the shares closed at 77p.

The rest of the market continued to be subdued by the apparent deadlock in the Grun-

David Moff

## MAIN RISES AND FALLS OF THE WEEK

Rises				
Year's high	Year's low	Company	Movement	Comment
175p	86p	BPB Ind.	10p to 174p	Figures
335p	158p	Lasso	31p to 339p	Listing next week
225p	83p	Lep Group	22p to 225p	Speculative interest
440p	167p	Racial	32p to 440p	Recent figures and script
489p	280p	Standard Char. Bank	29p to 337p	Dividend rise
Falls				
741p	36p	Gomme	141p to 59p	Talks broken off
200p	93p	Land Secs	12p to 183p	"Conservative" property valuation
317p	140p	Lucas	18p to 281p	Strike threat
216p	81p	Reynolds	18p to 168p	Strike threat
81p	211p	UBM	43p to 55p	Equity-Bank stake

Unit trusts, building society deposits, fixed interest stocks, blue chip equities and deposit accounts are part of most investors' repertoire.

I have selected a dozen-and-a-half of the biggest unit trust funds, building societies and United Kingdom quoted companies, some long-dated fixed interest securities, together with the major clearing banks' deposit accounts, and listed them under the month they usually pay (not announce) dividends or interest to investors.

Though trading is limited in its present state there was a comparatively good demand for Lasso which rose 31p to 339p. Companies with stake in the group also benefited, notably British Bowater, up 12p to 176p.

In arranging your portfolio of investments, the timing of your return can be almost as important as the amount you receive.

Unit trusts, building society deposits, fixed interest stocks, blue chip equities and deposit accounts are part of most investors' repertoire.

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The Lawson High Yield Fund offers quarterly payments in March, June, September and December. Another smaller fund, Ansbacher's Income Monthly Fund, which has a minimum investment of £3,000, is designed to do what its name

suggests—provide payments monthly.

All the building societies on the table make half-yearly payments, but a surprising number among the largest groups offer monthly payments. Among the top 20 (in terms of size) societies the Alliance, the Leicestershire, the Provincial, the Bradford and Bingley (subject to a minimum deposit of £2,000), the Anglia and the Gateway offer monthly interest payments.

All the fixed-interest stocks—Treasury stocks, local author-

Growth Fund, shown on the table, are aware of investors' requirements.

The summer term is drawing to an end and all over the country, the thoughts of young people are turning from parties, strawberries and cream, and Beowulf to the serious matter of getting a job. In the present economic circumstances, I feel keenly for them.

The thought sent me back 20 years to when I was in the same position myself. Things were different in those days and I approached the problem with amazing casualness. Having graduated as a natural scientist, I decided that the creative life was for me and that I wanted to become a copy writer.

I therefore went along to a famous advertising agency who interviewed me along with 147 others. They had the most amazing selection procedure, which consisted of two intelligence tests, eight interviews and a copy-writing test.

At every stage of the procedure a number of us dropped off like October leaves. When we got to the copy-writing test there were four left.

I remember little about it except that one of the questions was: "Describe a deck chair in 17 words". I finished it in a lather and was told to my intense mortification that I had failed because my style was too crystallized.

I consoled myself with the thought that you could say the same about Gerald Masley Hopkins, and this sustained me, in combination with the fact that in spite of my failure they thought that there could be other goodies in store for me nevertheless.

All I had to do was to clear one further hurdle: The psychological test, no less. The psychologist was what you might call an archetypal psychologist: tiny and grey with pince-nez and a German

## An investor's calendar

January	February	March	April	May	June
Unit trusts	S & P Financial S & P Capital	Natwest Growth	S & P Scotiots M & G General Unicorn Income Abbey General TSB General	Unicorn Capital S & P Scotiots Unicorn '500' S & P Growth	Unicorn General S & P Inv 1st Units S & P High Yield
Building societies	Halifax Bristol & West Huddersfield & Bradford	Northern Rock	Woolwich Equitable	Leeds Permanent	Hastings & Thanet
Fixed interest	Courage 101% unsec. 90-95	Arthur Guinness unsec. 10% 93-98 Greater London Council 131% 1984	BAT's 10% unsec. 90-95 Treasury 151% 98	Imperial Group 10% unsec. 90-95	Metal Box 101% unsec. 92-97 Treasury 151% 96
Deposit accounts					
Company dividends	Imperial Group Courtaulds Guest Keen & Nettlefolds Dunlop Rio Tinto Zinc	GEC	Grand Metropolitan	Brit. Petroleum Unilever Guest Keen & Nettlefolds "Shell" Transport	
July	August	September	October	November	December
Unit trusts	M & G Dividend S & P Capital	Natwest Growth	S & P Scotiots M & G General TSE General Unicorn Income Abbey General	S & P Inv 1st Units S & P High Yield S & P Income	
Building societies	Halifax Bristol & West Huddersfield & Bradford	Northern Rock	Woolwich Equitable	Leeds Permanent	Hastings & Thanet
Fixed interest	Courage 101% unsec. loan 93-98	Arthur Guinness 10% Unsec. 93-98 Greater London Council 131% 1984	Treasury 151% 98 BAT 10% unsec. 90-95	Imperial Group 101% unsec. 90-95	Treasury 151% 96 Metal Box 101%
Deposit accounts					
Company dividends	Bowater Courtaulds Rio Tinto Zinc Dunlop	Rothman Int'l	Imperial Group GEC Grand Metropolitan Brit. American Tobacco	Brit. Petroleum "Shell" Transport ICI Bowater	Unilever

## Keeping up your cash flow—a month by month guide

New Year comes in and brings old ills: A hangover, and Christmas crack. Pipes, pocket book, composite crack. Beneath foul February's attack. In March expect, though now unmanned, The sullen thump of rates demand. The taxman asks, next month, a tithe. Of long-gone gains of days more bitters. For winter warmth you'll have to pay. The electricity in May.

A June bride leaves her home with grace. And bills for champagne, flowers and lace.

July? Where's cash for schedule D? And payment of that CGT?

Come August, come sun, sea and sand. Given the whereabouts to hand.

September brings demands for fees. For schooling infant prodigies.

Nor is October trouble-free. A new car's a necessity.

November's season ticket time.

Though standards slip, costs don't decline.

Come December, there's no stopping. With all that booze and Christmas shopping.

ADRIENNE GLEESON

table pays a dividend in June or December, but these are the months when the clearing banks make their payments on deposit accounts. Fixed-interest stocks have a useful diversity in payment dates.

Using the table as a guide, an investor should not find it too difficult to secure a regular monthly income by careful choice within these categories of investments.

If you wish to be a trifle more ambitious and till in some of the monthly gaps, you could consider a single-premium bond withdrawal plan where the half-yearly payments are based on the anniversary of the purchase date.

The frequency of withdrawal is linked to the size, and sometimes the duration, of investment.

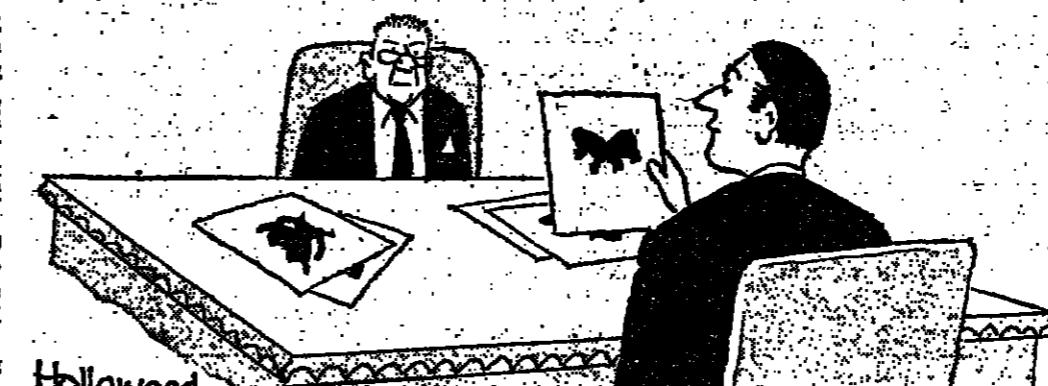
Hambro Life will make twice-yearly withdrawal payments from a starting date chosen by the client. It advises investors who want regular and frequent payments to buy a series of bonds (the minimum investment is £1,000 per bond) rather than placing all their money in just one.

Property Growth and Abbey Life operate monthly withdrawals on investments of more than £10,000 and £12,000 respectively, and quarterly payments on holdings of over £25,000 and £4,000.

In the case of Abbey Life, however, the automatic withdrawal does not operate in the first year.

Margaret Drummond

## Happy days ven ve vere Jung



"We went on through numbers of increasingly complicated ink blots . . ."

I therefore went along to a famous advertising agency who interviewed me along with 147 others. They had the most amazing selection procedure, which consisted of two intelligence tests, eight interviews and a copy-writing test.

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I consoled myself with the thought that you could say the same about Gerald Masley Hopkins, and this sustained me, in combination with the fact that in spite of my failure they thought that there could be other goodies in store for me nevertheless.

All I had to do was to clear one further hurdle: The psychological test, no less. The psychologist was what you might call an archetypal psychologist: tiny and grey with pince-nez and a German

accent. You won't believe me, but standing in front of a firing squad with my hand on the Codex Alexandrinus I swear to you that his first question was: "Tell me about your father."

I explained that he was frightfully nice, and that it was very easy between us because we were both so alike.

"Not, I am supposed to learn something from it, but I have known you five minutes", he complained. "Tell me about your mother."

I told him that she was frightfully nice, too, and did a great deal of work for things like the Red Cross and so on. "Are you trying to get reflected glory from it?" he asked, passing a hand over his eyes. I assured him that this was far from so, but he was clearly unconvinced.

He changed his track. "Vot books do you like, vot poems, vot music, vot sculpture, vot pictures?" This took me a longish time to sort out, but I hadn't gone far before I realized that everything I said was going to be needful to defend the death on every point.

What I did not realize, being naive about these things, was that he was deliberately needling me to see how I reacted under stress.

Eventually he let me off the hook and introduced me instead to the Rorschach test. This is a series of ink blots which one is

supposed to react to by association.

I had heard vaguely about them and remembered that the single-vined thing not to do was to be reminded of blood because if you mentioned blood a plain van would come screaming up and two gentlemen in white coats would hustle you into it and away to an unknown destination.

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It was at that particular point that my psychologist took out a red ink pen from his pocket and underlined heavily something he had already written.

"Mr Kinsman", he signed, "I

Back to basics: life assurance 3

Health, as and other matters

There is no limit on the amount you may insure life—or the life of your spouse. But there are limits of insurance which you arrange on the lives of others.

You cannot, for instance, insure the life of a young person for a high figure—even on grounds that should he die, you would "lose" the premium.

If you want to insure the lives of other people, you have some pecuniary limit. If, for instance, you had somebody money, you insure against losing it in the person's death, and so on.

The usual relief of tax premium applies when you insure the life of yourself or your spouse, so, apart from some exceptions, no relief of tax can be claimed by husbands and wives insuring each other's lives if, because of fairly high earnings, they opted for separate taxation of the wife's earnings.

One way round that difficulty is for, say, the husband to insure his own life, but on a trust basis (as under the terms of the Married Women's Property Act) for the benefit of his wife. In this way, the husband secures the normal relief tax on the premiums, but the policy belongs to his wife.

Arranging policies on a basic for the benefit of children can be particularly helpful in avoiding tax, but, of





## Equities in retreat

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 27. Dealings End, July 3. Contango Day, July 11. Settlement Day, July 19

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

coming from "new" to a critic. "It was described as a crisis. The £1,000 come-back was very easy. It was very good. However, it would be part of the reduction. Government (B) for the Opposing welcomed the United Kingdom. Sometimes there was a feeling of being the aggressor and the aggressor was being compensated for the occupied territories. The movement of new territory by terrorism. (South) Britain and (Mid) Ulster sell the public on their needs, but their voices are not heard by their MPs. This, which is the victim of a government's actions, has been imposed on a legal Craig Gelling, said one of his men, was the element concerned. The case put out by the public were evident in what was said. It is difficult to ascertain a compensation, was therefore, for the applicant was law to disclose all the evidence about his injury. It would then become an off-road, off-the-beaten-track. Right, it has to be because the case all there was to it, but he was of everything the new. (Mid-Ulster) His house had three times and his company had been a bit of a pain, who reacted to the one of fierce anger to get back at ordering thugs" a them, who had on ticks. Not dreamt of application for new would rather have him back at a long time ago. He said he had sold 13,000 shares so he could be settled and the 2,000 were high in full hearing in presenting 400. It was a heavy cost, already hard-priced. No disagreement between the parties about of compensation to be paid on the law required. Settlements must the courts involve uniting the two communities, adding unnecessary and cost of operation without any benefit. It was agreed to appropriation (No. Ireland) Order, dounced 4.18 pm.

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## SPORT

Tennis

## Wimbledon acclaims Miss Wade

By Rex Bellamy

Tennis Correspondent

It was so wonderful to have the Queen there. The crowd cheering for her and cheering for me. The Duchess of Kent waving. All the singing. It was so friendly, just like a fairy tale." Virginia Wade was bubbling over. She had just emerged from the irreducibly emotional scenes on Wimbledon's centre court after winning 4-6, 6-3, 6-1 over Betty Stove, the woman's singles final which lasted an hour and 38 minutes.

The emotion sprang partly from patriotism, partly from the public's recognition of a player who, at the age of 31, had become champion at the sixteenth attempt. She had been upset, she said, because so many people - reluctantly - assess her as the closest to her chance of winning the tournament. "Everybody thought I was past it and couldn't do it. I wanted to prove that I deserved to be out there among the champions. I tell myself I belonged that I was the best player who hadn't won Wimbledon."

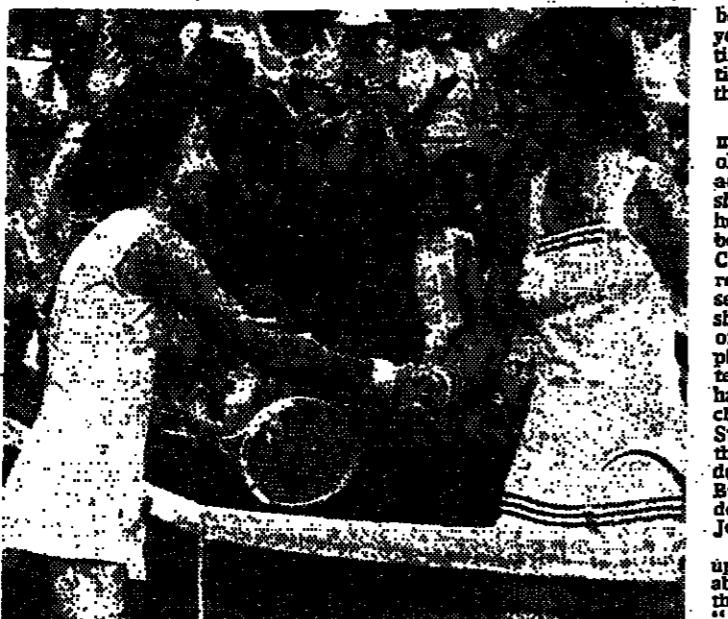
She talked of the way players reacted to one another in the dressing rooms. "With respect to the dressing room, I've definitely changed in the past couple of years. You can always talk to people, you can always be with themselves. I just felt this week that I was by far the strongest person in the dressing room. I felt I had more guts and was more secure than anyone else."

Yesterday morning Miss Wade put the pillow over the telephone. She would hardly have heard it anyway. She was listening to Rachmaninoff's second symphony when she was summoned to the centre court. At Wimbledon she went out to the centre court before the match to absorb the atmosphere of the place and picture herself playing there. Then came the moment to make the announcement.

After the Queen's appearance, the National Anthem and a decorously muted outburst of singing, the players appeared with their gear and their bouquets. Union Jacks, large and small, were everywhere. Miss Wade may reasonably have suspected that were she to beat Miss Wade in such an environment, she would be sent to the Tower if not worse. But Miss Wade was not worse. She had been enthused. "I felt it was my tournament and my match - and that I could have all that and not feel guilty about it."

She had mused, she said, about how exciting it would be: going to the Queen's room, then the trophy, then the trophy and then the first women's match on the centre court the following year. "Those were my dreams. The important thing, knowing I had overcome the biggest obstacle in the tournament, was that as well as I possibly could. The hardest think of all was to stop these stray dreams coming in - and be basic."

The first set, though, was dominated by Miss Wade's impressive physique and lazily explosive shots. She leaned into her strokes, almost dislodging the ball as she nudged it this way or that. Miss Wade's considerable muscular power is now used overtly. But the combination of strength and timing is such that



Miss Wade (left) receives the congratulations she has sought for 16 years.

Audge from Miss Wade could, one suspects, bring bricks and mortar tumbling round her ears.

At that first set the ball was slipping off her racket as if it didn't want to get away from enough. When she was hitting winners or losers, they all looked effortless. Anybody playing Miss Wade can usually count on a good deal of unearned income. But she was playing her best tennis of the year. She had won only two more points. Then her second service was punished by a merciful return for too good a service return for too good a for her lunging racket to control.

Miss Wade was not playing badly. But she looked a little uncertain, as most players do when confronting Miss Wade, and for a long time she seemed content to keep feeding the ball back and waiting for her opponent to miss. Miss Wade often did. But not often enough. There were break points this way and that, and 0-40 down she played a series of dazzling strokes from the wreckage of the ball. She had won only two more points. Then her second service was punished by a merciful return for too good a service return for too good a for her lunging racket to control.

What a roar there was, what a ringing set of hands. A minute passed before the umpire, dutifully observing the last rites, announced that the Queen came on court - the monarch of a realm greeting the monarch of a sport. Flags waved everywhere. There was a spontaneous chorus of "For she's a jolly good fellow" (or was it, more aptly, "For she's a jolly good tennis player?").

Unhurriedly, Miss Wade tried to move modestly into the background. But Prince Philip covered the centre court. Miss Wade tried

to move modestly into the background. But Prince Philip covered a few yards with elegant agility and brought her back to enjoy the fun.

"I enjoyed myself". Miss Wade said later. "I had certain things in mind but she had other things in mind. I was a bit more nervous than my arm. After the first set I told myself to stay calm and keep the pressure on her. Then she started to serve better. Virginia played very well, especially in the middle of the second set. She was more relaxed than ever before. She has matured. She has learned. You should give her credit for that."

Miss Wade has earned credit. The final was not her most testing challenge of the tournament, save for its psychological stress. But she has beaten Rosalind Rosemary Casals, who has had the

most difficult of all the women's singles.

Final

MRS S. V. WADE (GB) beat MISS B. F. STOVE (Netherlands) 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Men's doubles

Final

M. J. CASE and G. MASTERS (Australia) beat G. R. Alexander and C. G. Dent (Australia) 6-3, 6-4.

Mixed doubles

Final

F. D. McMillan (S Africa) and MISS B. F. STOVE (Netherlands) beat R. Lovell (US) 6-3, 6-4, 12-10.

R. Lovell and M. J. Case (Australia) and MRS L. W. King (USA) 6-3, 6-4.

## Cycling

## Motor racing

## Watson and Andretti could take front seat

From John Blundsen

Dijon, July 1

With every succeeding grand prix formula one practice it is coming to look just a little more like a Watson-and-Andretti Show. If today's order of training times for the French Grand Prix is anything to go by, the race will be determined by the two drivers who have had the most practice.

It was Andretti who set the pace in the afternoon, with his team-mate a close second. The two drivers will line up side by side on the front row of the grid on Sunday for the third Grand Prix in succession.

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## SPORT

Cricket

## Bowling arm problems force out Thomson

By Richard Streeton  
CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire drew with the Australians

A recurrence of Thomson's muscular problems in his bowling arm has caused the Australian fast bowler to stand down from the match against Yorkshire to-day at Scarborough. His confronation with Bowes is therefore delayed. It helped, of course, to provide several conversations points yesterday as bad light and rain consigned one more game to a watery grave.

Thomson played against Nottinghamshire for weekend and under the rota system used by the Australians had been included in today's side. The pain he had been warned to expect, however, while the muscles between the elbow and shoulder are gradually restored to full strength, had caused him to bale out the past 48 hours. The specialist he now visits regularly in London has recommended that he rest for a few days to be certain of playing in the second Test match next Tuesday.

Les Mackrill, the Australian manager, who one way and another had had a hard baptism in his duties this summer, was typically laconic when asked about Thomson's availability for the Manchester Test. An Australian source, who we have been balancing the mileage in his arms and legs: we did it leading up to the first Test and he took eight wickets. If I do it he does that again.

Pascoe at one stage used four spinners, Boycott and his young Yorkshiremen and, on the evidence of Chesterfield, will still give Boycott a thorough examination. There was only 100 minutes play yesterday but Pascoe again achieved peace and lift. Dennis Compton availed him the man of the match award given by the local sponsors for this game.

Pascoe at one stage used four slips and two guilles, with a third man behind them only half way to the boundary. If it were there were possibly some propaganda aspects to this, the batsmen's point of view was helped. Mervyn Moxon, who had never settled, scored one four through the slips against Pascoe and was then caught at third slip, making room as he tried to repeat the stroke.

Pascoe had been dropped at back of the start line off the pitch during the five balls possible in mid-morning, before the rain returned. The game restarted at 2.30 and Walker and Walters both swinging the ball considerately, pegged down Hill and Miller for some time.

Compton, in between switching wildly, played Pascoe as well as anybody and also struck the ball firmly against O'Keeffe. At 1.35, Cartwright played on against O'Keeffe and Borrington was legged next ball to a googly, playing back. Borrington, however, struck and avoided a pair himself at the same time, by hitting a single.

The players then came off for tea and after an early tea, with no improvement in the conditions, the players abandoned the game. Hill's undefeated 79 was cast yesterday in a studied and unambitious mould, though he did a good job for Derbyshire, who ended the game still needing 118, with six wickets left to avoid an innings defeat.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings: 125. Pascoe 4 for 23. Second Innings: 1. Hill, not out. Pascoe 59. G. Miller, c Hughes, Pascoe 11. A. J. Borrington, b O'Keeffe 10. Extras 1.1. Total: 4 wkt.

WALSH: 1. G. J. Tait, 2. R. W. Taylor, 3. G. J. Tait, 4. R. W. Taylor, 5. G. Miller, 6. G. Miller, 7. G. Miller, 8. G. Miller, 9. G. Miller, 10. G. Miller, 11. G. Miller, 12. G. Miller, 13. G. Miller, 14. G. Miller, 15. G. Miller, 16. G. Miller, 17. G. Miller, 18. G. Miller, 19. G. Miller, 20. G. Miller, 21. G. Miller, 22. G. Miller, 23. G. Miller, 24. G. Miller, 25. G. Miller, 26. G. Miller, 27. G. Miller, 28. G. Miller, 29. G. Miller, 30. G. Miller, 31. G. Miller, 32. G. Miller, 33. G. Miller, 34. G. Miller, 35. G. Miller, 36. G. Miller, 37. G. Miller, 38. G. Miller, 39. G. Miller, 40. G. Miller, 41. G. Miller, 42. G. Miller, 43. G. Miller, 44. G. Miller, 45. G. Miller, 46. G. Miller, 47. G. Miller, 48. G. Miller, 49. G. Miller, 50. G. Miller, 51. G. Miller, 52. G. Miller, 53. G. Miller, 54. G. Miller, 55. G. Miller, 56. G. Miller, 57. G. Miller, 58. G. Miller, 59. G. Miller, 60. G. Miller, 61. G. Miller, 62. G. Miller, 63. G. Miller, 64. G. Miller, 65. G. Miller, 66. G. Miller, 67. 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